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Mihi vos laetitia,
vos solamen estis:
vos amplectens maneo
firmus in infestis.

Pulchritudo nominum
animum delectat:
lepidas particulas
laeta mens aspectat;
nihil rerum omnium
mihi tam iucundum
verbi quam varietas
uberque fecundum.

Studiis quibus studeo
quae sunt coaequanda?
Haec est vita innocens,
nulli comparanda.
Nemini invideo,
vi doloque careo;
Veritati serviens
illi soli pareo.

WILLIAM HAMILTON KIRK.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

ΑΙ ΔΙΘΟΒΟΛΟΙ

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

- Θαυμαστὰ πολλὰ προσφέρων ὑμῖν λέγω.
ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξέβημεν ὡς τάχος δόμων,
πρῶτον μὲν οὖν γυναῖκας ἀναμεμυγμένας
συχνὰς ὀρώμεν καὶ λίθων ὑπερβολὴν
5 ἄνω ριφέντων ἐκ γυναικείων χερῶν.
καὶ τὴν μὲν ἂν προσεῖδες ὥσπερ εἰς μάχην
σημεῖον ἐκτείνουσιν, ἡ δὲ καὶ λόγῳ
καὶ χερσὶ καὶ λόγῳ καὶ πᾶσιν κακοῖς
ὑβρίζει, πᾶσα δ' ἐξεβακχεύθη πόλιν
10 γυναικοπληθῆς. δεινὰ δ' ἦν τὰνθὲνδ' ὀρᾶν.
ἀπῆγε γὰρ γυναῖκα περίπολος βίβη,
ἡ δ' ἀφρόν ἐξεῖσα καὶ διαστρόφους
κόρας ἐλίσσουσ', οὐ φρονούσ' ἂν χρὴ φρονεῖν,
δυνεῖν ἢ δ' ὁδοῦσι πόλιν ἐπειθὲ νιν,
15 ῥάβδον δ' ἀφαρπάσας ἔπαισεν εἰς κυνὴν,
ὃ δ' ἐπεπλήχθη καὶ χαμαὶ ἔπεσεν φόβῳ.
ἀλλ' οὐ τὸ παίζειν ὥδε ταῖσδ' ἄλυπον ἦν,
ἤλθον γὰρ ἄλλοι πάντοθεν βοηδρόμοι.
ἔσμου δὲ πάσαις ἀρτίως τιμωμέναις
20 οὐπω σφιν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐξεργασμένον.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

RHYS CARPENTER.

An interesting account of the work of the Dutch excavations at Argos has appeared in the *London Times*. These excavations have been carried on since 1902, when Prof. W. Vollgraff, of the University of Groningen, commenced operations on the

low, flat hill known as the "Shield". In successive annual campaigns he laid bare an important prehistoric settlement of about 2000 B.C., with heavy fortifications; then at the foot of the hill, a number of large Mycenaean rock-tombs of the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries B.C., the contents of which are now in the National Museum at Athens. Professor Vollgraff then succeeded, by experimental trench-cutting, in getting a clear outline of the topography of ancient Argos, discovering among other objects of special interest the stadium, the gymnasium, the sanctuaries of Apollo Pythios and Athena Oxyderkes, a round temple of unknown age and dedication, the Roman aqueduct, the Nymphaeum, and a large stone terrace, which in all probability is the *krûterion*, or ancient place of judgment, mentioned by Pausanias. The chief interest, however, lay in identifying the *agora*, which in ancient Greek cities was the centre of the civic life. It is an immense rectangular area of some 3,000 square metres, which was partly roofed in and was surrounded on all sides by walls, temples, and colonnades. On the north side, which is above 100 metres in length, the colonnade has been unearthed almost intact, the columns still standing to a height of several metres, while most of the capitals are lying about near by. This colonnade apparently dates back to the fourth century B.C. An *agora* belonging to classical times of these dimensions and such arrangement is thus far unique in Greece or Asia Minor. Pausanias describes the Argive *agora* quite elaborately, and names no fewer than seventeen temples abutting on it. One of these temples has already been unearthed by Professor Vollgraff; it is 32 metres long by 15½ metres broad, and was built of fine white limestone. The substructure and numerous fragments of the superstructure are preserved, as well as the shattered statue of the goddess, whose name may perhaps be determined when the pieces are put together. Professor Vollgraff's excavations are to be continued, and one may confidently hope for even more important discoveries.

The recent excavations on the Palatine in Rome will soon be opened to the public. When the clearing of the debris from the *atrium* of Domitian's palace has been completed, a good view will be obtained of the vast *impluvium* of the palace of the Caesars. This colossal fountain had a capacity of a thousand cubic metres. The water was distributed in lead pipes from Nero's aqueduct, fifteen feet below the *impluvium*. The foundations of the Golden House and earlier Caesarian dwellings have been laid bare. Below these have been found some interesting remains, including twelve ancient lifts. One of these lifts, which descend into the earliest known city, is being cleared and put into working order. From *The Nation* of October 3, 1912.